





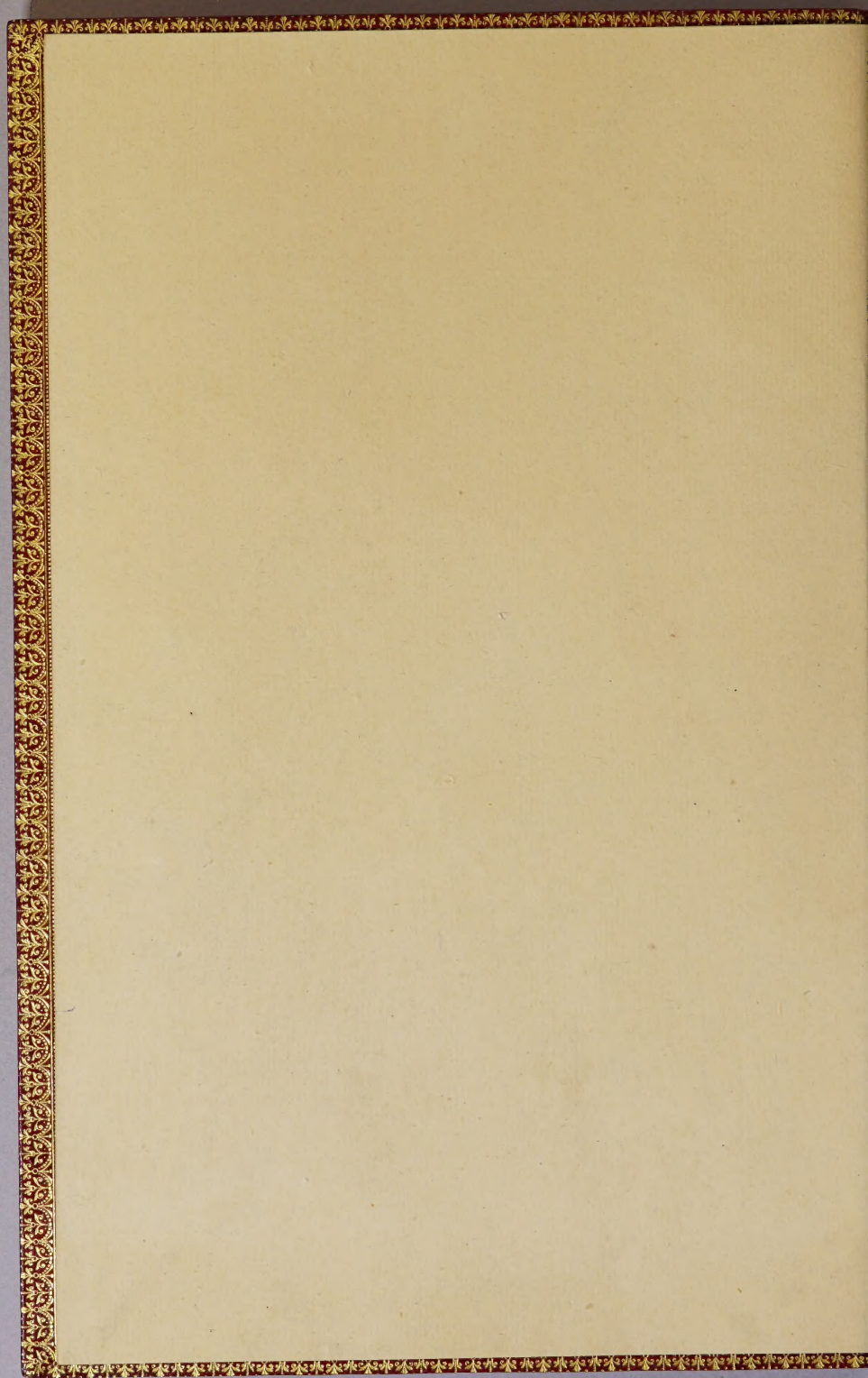


John Carter Brown.

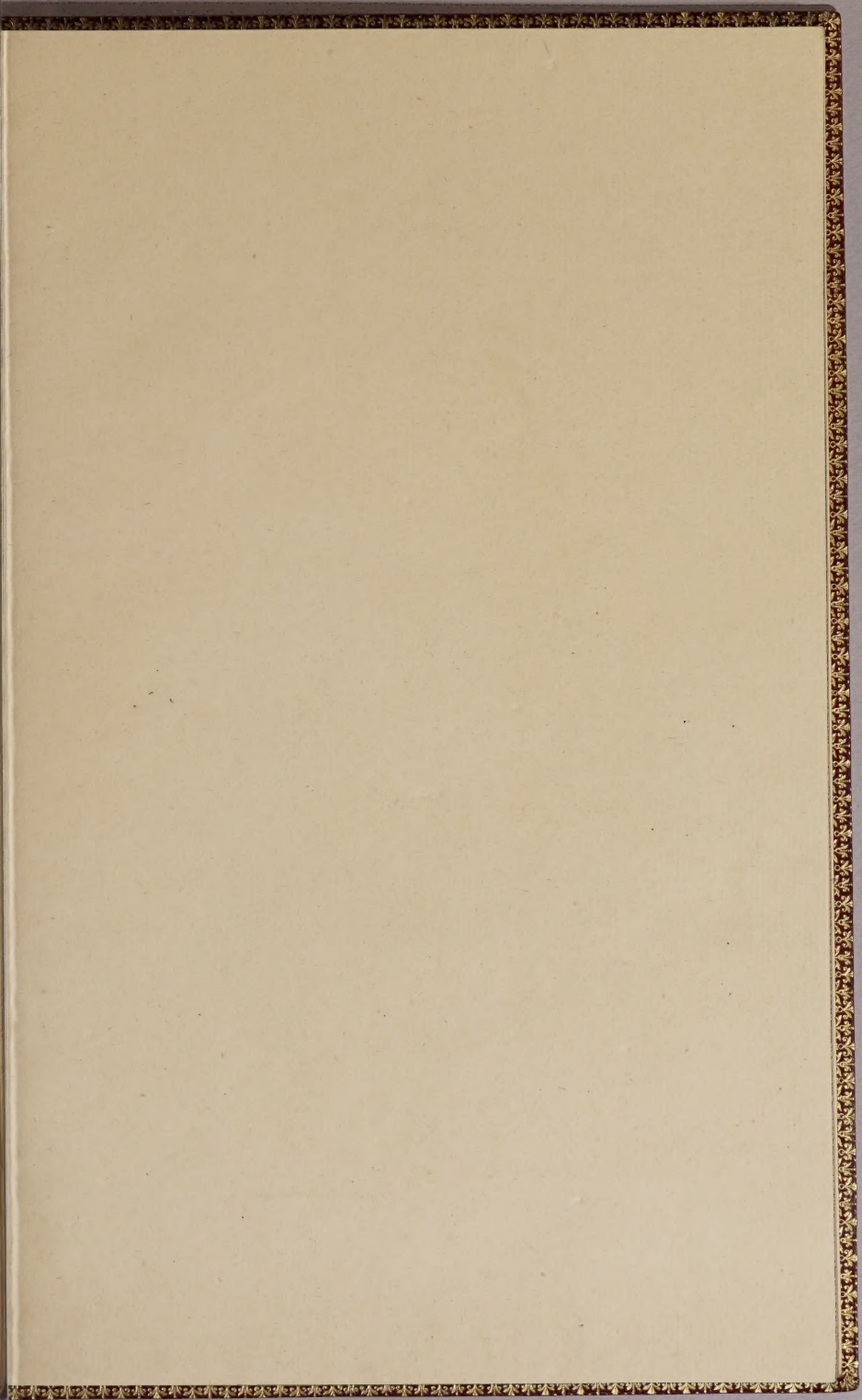


















A  
New and Further NARRATIVE  
Of the STATE of  
**NEW-ENGLAND,**  
BEING  
A Continued ACCOUNT of the Bloudy  
**Indian-War,**

From *March* till *August*, 1676.

Giving a Perfect Relation of the Several Devastations, Engagements, and Transactions there; As also the Great Successes Lately obtained against the Barbarous *Indians*, The Reducing of King *Philip*, and the Killing of one of the *Queens*, &c.

Together with a Catalogue of the Losses in the whole, sustained on either Side, since the said War began, as near as can be collected.

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Licensed October 13. Roger L'Estrange.

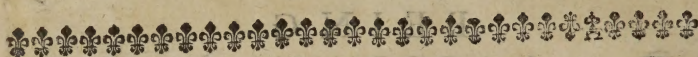
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LONDON, Printed by F. B. for Dorman Newman at the Kings Arms  
in the Poultry, 1676.





A Continued ACCOUNT of the Bloody

## Indian-War

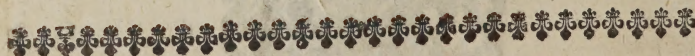
For the better Understanding some *Indian* Words, which are necessarily used in the Following Narrative, the Reader is Desired to take Notice,

That a *Swamp* signifies a Moorish Place overgrown with Woods and Bushes, but soft like a Quagmire or Irish Bogg, over which Horse cannot at all, nor English Foot (without great difficulty) passe.

A *Sachem* is a King, Prince, or Chief of an ancient Family, over whom he is as an absolute Monarch.

A *Squaw Sachem* is a Princess or Queen.

*Wigwams* are *Indian* Huts or Houses.





## BOSTON,

July 22. 1676.

SIR,



Aving presumed in Two former Letters to give you a faithfull Account, of the *Original Occasion* ( as near as I could Discover ) and sad *Progresse* of the Cruel Wars between us and our *Barbarous Enemies, the Indians*; I thought ( having this other Opportunity ) your *Curiosity* might expect, at least ( from that knowledge I have for many years had of your Courteous Disposition ) was assured your *Good-nature* would *Pardon*, the trouble, of a *Further Relation* of material Occurrences which have since happened amongst us, the rather for that I remember my self under the voluntary Obligation of a *promise* so to do.

My last ( which I hope you Received ) was of the 9th of *February*, 1674: And seriously at that time my hand trembled, and my heart almost fainted, when my minde reflected on our present miseries, and revolved for the future what might be the Issue of that *Deluge* of Calamity which threatned us; The Dispensation we lay under was *Cloudy* and affrighting, Fresh Messengers ( like *Fobs* servants ) hourly arriving to bring the Dolefull *Tidings* of New Massacres, Slaughters and *Devastations* committed by the *Brutish Heathens*; and certainly it cannot but deserve both *Wonder* and *Commiseration*, that these parts which were not many *Moneths* since hardly to be Parrallel'd for *plenty* and *security*, are now almost destroyed and laid waste by the savage Cruelties of a *bloody* ( and sometimes *despicable* ) Enemy; who are now become so well-furnisht with Arms and Ammunition ( by the base treachery we fear of some of our Neighbours ) so instructed in Discipline by Experience, and heightned in Pride by unexpected successe, That unlesse our God ( whole *tender mercies* are over all his works ) in compassion to the English Nation in this Wilderness, wonderfully appear for our deliverance, nothing could be expected but an utter Desolation; And of this his gracious dealing towards us, we have lately had severall Instances, our Forces being crowned with successe, and the Enemy put to flight, or so far divided



ded and discouraged, that great Numbers have surrendered themselves, when by our own strength or outward Circumstances we could least expect it. But that I may set down things in some Method, I shall re-assume the Narritive of our Troubles, where I left off in my last Letter, and relate the most considerable Actions from that time, in the same Order as they happened.

After that sharp Fight on the 19. of November, whereof I formerly gave you the Particulars, our wounded men (in number about 150.) being drest, were sent into *Rhode-Island*, as the best place for their Accommodation, where accordingly they were kindly received by the Governour, and others, only some churlish Quakers were not free to entertain them, untill compelled by the Governour: Of so inhumane, peevish and untoward a disposition are these *Nabals*, as not to Vouchsafe Civility to those that had ventured their Lives, and received dangerous wounds in their defence. As for the *Indians* that survived the battell, they forsook their New-built Fort; and that *Swamp* where the Fight hapned, and posted themselves in a *Swamp* twenty miles distant from thence: The Weather being extreme cold, and the snow so deep, that we could not for some time march in pursuit of them; yet still kept Scouts abroad daily to observe their Motions, and thereby hindered them from coming to the Sea-side; killed and took Prisoners divers of them, as they were found stragling; and burnt great Numbers of their *Wigwams* (or houses:) And being re-inforced with some Additional Forces from *Boston* and *Plimouth*, together with a Bark laden with Provision, we resolved to set upon them again with the first opportunity; And in order thereunto marched to *Potuxit*, where we understood, That two nights before the *Indians* had assaulted a Gentlemans House about break of day with much Violence, and wounded Two men in it, striving to Fire the House several times, by tying Pine-splinters or long Poles in a Bunch fired, and held upon the Shingles; but those within prevented that stratagem from taking effect, beat off the Assailants, and found one of them left dead upon the place: But the Out-houses and Hay the *Indians* burnt, and drove away all the sheep and cattel: We marched after them with all convenient expedition, and came to the *Swamp*, where they had been, but most of them were then fled, having by their Scouts discovered the advance of our men; yet our Horse killed, and took many of them, following the pursuit, till our Horses were tired, our men faint, and our victuals spent; Infomuch that several horses were killed and eaten, whereof the General (the worthy *Fosiah Winslow* Esquire, Governour of *New-London*) eat his part, and in all as well hardships as dangers, was not wanting to encourage his men by his own valiant example: But finding it both vain and hazardous to march farther after this flying rabble of barbarous Heathens, who we heard were then got together, about 5000. men women and children, towards *Quobage*; Our Army left the Chace, and having placed a Garison of about Seventy men, in Captain *Smiths* (a strong) house, within four Miles of the *Narragansets* Dwellings, marched homewards to *Marleborough*. and from thence



thence to *Boston*, where they were disbanded in *December*.

But upon this, the *Indians* began to appear abroad again as mischievous as ever; For the very next week they set upon *Lancaster Town*, killed several people, and carried away many prisoners; Such houses as were fortified, defended themselves, but the greatest part of the Town they fired and plundered; and had destroyed the whole place, had not Captain *Wadsworth* upon hearing of the Guns come with great expedition from *Sudbury*, with a party to their relief; After this they cut off a farm-house near *Sudbury*, killed seven people in a barbarous manner, and carried some away captive: Three hundred of them set upon the Town of *Malden*, and burnt at least fifty Houses, killed and took divers of the Inhabitants, being all surprised before they were aware: For the subtle *Indians* near day-break, came about the Houses privately, and lay close in the Fences; and as people came out of their Houses, shot them down: Upon this the Governour of *Massachusetts* sent out about Five hundred or Six hundred men under the Conduct of Major *Thomas Savage* and Captain *Moseley*, at next in Command to him, who having intelligence by a girl that had made her escape, that the *Indians* were in Three Towns beyond *Quabog*, marched thither, where they joyned Major *Treat* with the *Connecticut* Forces; but the Enemy were fled; only skulkingly out of the Woods, they shot one of Captain *Moseley's* men, and wounded one or two more: But their main body being closely pursued, dispersed and ran into *Woods* and *Swamps*, so that it was impossible for our men to come up with them, and therefore marched away for *Hadley* and *Northampton*, to secure them and the other Towns in those parts, and by a special Providence came very seasonably; For within two days after his Arrival, *Northampton* (though fortified round) was assaulted, the Centinel surprised and slain, and the Enemy entered the Fortifications: Being ignorant (as it is supposed) of any Recruits newly come thither, but found such warm entertainment, that though they had kindled their fire, they durst not stay to roast their break-fast, but were forced to fly with great confusion; we having lost only three men, and the Enemy above twenty, as was judged, though the number could not be certainly known; it being their Custom to carry off their dead always with them, if possible: The next day they appeared about a thousand strong, whereupon the Major drew out his Forces, and pursued them to their usual place of Rendezvous near *Deerfield*; But they would not abide his coming up with them, but fled dispersedly into the Woods, where he was able to do little or no Execution upon them.

The Council of *Boston* (to the great surprize of many people) refusing to maintain the *Narraganset* Garrison, raised by the United Colonies, lodged as aforesaid in Mr *Smith's* house, they having eat and destroyed what they could, quitted the said House, those of the Soldiers that belonged to *Connecticut* hiring a Boat to transport them to *Pawcatucke*, fearing to March through the *Narraganset* Country, and those of the *Massachusetts* and *Plimouth* went to *Seacumick*; But



the very next day after their Departure ; the *Indians* came and burnt the said *Garrison-house* ( one of the most delightfull seats in *New-England* ) and another house of the said Capt. *Smiths* at *Saugan*, together with all the Houses at *Narraganset* ; and the day following assailed *Warwick* with so unhappy a successe , that they burnt most of the Houses there , and indeed ruined all but four, which during the present danger were kept by their owners with their friends and servants as *Garrisons* ; Out of which there was a sally made with Twenty men ; who with the losse of one of their number killed ten of the *Indians* , yet could not preserve the rest of the Town , nor hinder them from carrying from thence a Considerable booty of Cattel.

The 14th of *March* the savage Enemy set upon a Considerable Town called *Groughton* , and burnt Major *Wilberds* House first ( who with his Family removed to *Charls Town* ) and afterwards destroyed sixty five dwelling-houses more there , leaving but six houses standing in the whole Town , which they likewise furiously attempted to set on fire ; But being fortified with Arms and Men as *Garrisons*, they with their shot, killed several of the Enemy, and prevented so much of their designe ; Nor do we hear that any person on our side was here either slain or taken captive ; But the very next day two men coming from *Malbury* to *Sudbury*, were set upon in the Woods by a great Number of *Indian Women*, armed with Clubs, pieces of Swords, and the like ; who by their numbers having over-mastered the two poor Travellers , that had nothing but small sticks to defend themselves with, beat out their brains, and cut off their privy members, which they carried away with them in triumph ; so vain it is to expect any thing but the most barbarous usages from such a people amongst whom the most milde and gentle sex delight in cruelties, and have utterly abandoned at once the two proper Virtues of Womankind, Pity and Modesty.

Their next Attempt ( I mean of any considerable Body of the *Indians* ) was upon a Town called *Nashaway*, which they set fire to, and burnt down to the ground ; There was little resistance made here, people endeavouring rather to escape their Fury by flight then opposition ; and yet they killed many , burnt the Town down to the ground, and took no lesse then five and fifty persons into their merciless Captivity : And that you may perceive the malicious hatred these Infidels have to Religion and Piety, it may be observed, how they endeavour to signalize their Cruelty, and gratifie their enraged spleen, chiefly on the promoters of it ; For of these 55. Captives, the Minister of the Towns Relations made up no lesse then seventeen, viz. Mrs *Rowlinson* the Ministers Wife, and his three Children, and two Sisters of her own, with seven, and the other with four Children ; As they were leading them away in this lamentable condition, one of the Sisters being big with childe, going into the Woods to be privately delivered, the *Indians* followed, and in a jeering manner, they would help her, and be her Midwives, and thereupon they barbarously ript up



up her body, and burnt the childe before her face, and then in a mercifull cruelty, to put her out of her pain, knockt her o'th head; There was a Report that they had forced Mrs *Rowlinson* to marry the one-eyed *Sachem*, but it was soon contradicted; For being a very pious Woman, and of great Faith, the Lord wonderfully supported her under this affliction, so that she appeared and behaved her self amongst them with so much courage and majestick gravity, that none durst offer any violence to her, but on the contrary (in their rude manner) seemed to shew her great respect; But who can expresse the sorrows of her Husband, the Minister, and his Brother, when returning from *Boston*, presently after the Engagement, they found all their Goods destroyed, their Houses laid in ashes, and their dear Wives and Children thus miserably captivated: This was a fit Scene for Faith and Patience to be exercised in; In such a juncture of affairs a man had need have a God to go to for support, and an Interest in Christ to yield him Consolation: Mr *Rowlinson* after much pains and trouble ransomed his Wife for Twenty Pounds, and got her out of their hands, but his children and the rest (if living) remain still in that most Wretched Slavery.

About the same time one Mr. *Clarks* Wife, Children, and all his Family at his Farm-house two miles from *Plimouth*, were surprized and killed, except one Boy, who was knockt down, and left for dead, but afterwards taken up and revived; The house they plundered of provision and goods to a great value, Eight compleat Arms, 30*l.* of Powder, with an answerable Quantity of Lead for Bullets, and 150*l.* in ready money, The said Mr. *Clark* himself narrowly escaping their Cruelty by being at that Instant at a Meeting.

Sunday the 26th of *March* was sadly remarkable to us for the Tidings of a very deplorable disaster brought unto *Boston* about 5 a Cloak that afternoon by a Post from *Dedham*, viz. That Captain *Peirce* scituate in *Plimouth* Colony, having Intelligence in his Garrison at *Seaconicke*, that a Party of the Enemy lay near Mr. *Blackstones*, went forth with 63 *English*, and 20 of the *Cape Indians*, ( who had all along continued faithful, and joyned with them ); and upon their march, discovered rambling in an obscure woody place, 4 or 5. *Indians*, who in getting away from us halted as if they had been Lame or wounded; But our men had pursued them but a little way into the woods, before they found them to be only Decoys to draw them into their Ambuscade; For on a sudden, they discovered above 500 *Indians*, who in very good order furiously attacked them, being as readily received by ours; So that the Fight began to be very fierce and dubious, and our men had made the Enemy begin to retreat, but so slowly, that it scarce deserved that name; when a fresh company of about 400. *Indians*, came in, so that the *English* and their few *Indian* friends were quite furrounded, and beset on every side; Yet they made a brave resistance for above Two hours; During all which time, they did great execution upon the Enemy, whom they kept at a distance, and themselves in order; For Captain *Pierce* cast his 63. *English* and 20 *Indians* into a Ring, and fought



fought back to back, and were double-double distance all in one Ring, whilst the *Indians* were as thick as they could stand Thirty deep: Over-power'd with whose Numbers, the said Captain, and 55. of his English, and ten of their *Indian* friends were slain upon the place; which in such a Cause, and upon such disadvantages may certainly be stiled, *The Bed of Honour*: However they sold their worthy Lives at a gallant rate; It being affirmed by those few that (not without wonderfull difficulty, and many wounds) made their escape, that the *Indians* lost as many Fighting men (not counting women and children) in this Engagement, as were killed at the battle in the *Swamp* near *Narraganset*, mentioned in our last Letter, which were generally computed to be above Three hundred.

The same day some Christians going to a Meeting at *Springfield* with a small Guard, were ambuscaded by Eight *Indians*, and a man and woman slain; and the rest (supposing the Enemies number to have been greater then it was, for in truth our men were twice as many, yet struck with terrour, fled, and left two women and two Children to the Enemies mercy, whom they carried away captive, greatly insulting, that so few of them should make so many English fly: Of this accident Major *Savage* at *Hadly* being immediately advertised by a Post, sent specially on that occasion, dispatcht a Party of Horse to pursue the Enemy, and the next morning found their Track, and soon after discovered them; who seeing our men approach, took the two poor Infants, and in the sight both of their Mothers and our men, tossed them up in the air, and dasht their brains out against the Rocks; and with their hackets knockt down the women, and forthwith fled: The place being exceeding rocky and a *Swamp* just by, our horse could not follow them, and on foot were not able to overtake them; So that the bloody Villains for the present escaped deserved vengeance; Yet it pleased God, that both the women revived, and being come again to their understanding, one of them declared, that she knew every particular person of these Eight *Indians*, and that they advised them to put all the men they could light upon to death, but to save as many women and houses as they could for them, &c.

On Tuesday following, the barbarous Infidels destroyed sixty and six Houses, besides Barns and Buildings in *Seaconicke*; but we do not hear of any person there slain: On *Wednesday* they stormed *Providence*, and consumed the greatest part of the Houses, but without taking away the life of any person, except one *Wright*, of whom it is reported, That he was a man of a singular and sordid humour; of great knowledge in the Scriptures, but of no particular professed sect or persuasion; one that derided Watches, Fortifications, and all publick endeavours and administrations for the common safety; Insomuch that after all alarms round about, he refused to bring in any of his Goods (which were of considerable value) or to shelter himself in any Garrison, but presumed he should be safe in his own house, where the Enemy found and butchered him: It is further credibly related concerning him, that he had a strange confidence or rather conceit, that

whilst



whilest he held his Bible in his hand, he looked upon himself as secure from all kinde of violence; and that the Enemy finding him in that posture, deriding his groundlesse apprehension or folly therein, ript him open, and put his Bible in his belly.

But indeed the reason that the Inhabitants of the Towns of *Seaconick* and *Providence* generally escaped with their lives, is not to be attributed to any compassion or good-nature of the *Indians*, (whose very mercies are inhumane cruelties), but (next to Gods providence) to their own prudence in avoiding their fury, when they found themselves too weak and unable to resist it, by a timely Flight into *Rhode-Island*, which now became the common *Zoar*, or place of Refuge for the Distressed; yet some remained till their coming to destroy the said Towns; as in particular Mr *Williams* at *Providence*, who knowing several of the chief *Indians* that came to fire that Town, discoursed with them a considerable time, who pretended, their greatest quarrel was against *Plim-mouth*; and as for what they attempted against the other Colonies, they were constrained to it, by the spoil that was done them at *Narraganset*; They told him, that when Captain *Pierce* engaged them near Mr. *Black-stones*, they were bound for *Plimouth*; They gloried much in their success, promising themselves the Conquest of the whole Country, and rooting out of all the English: Mr. *Williams* reproved their confidence, minded them of their Cruelties, and told them, that the *Bay*, viz. *Boston*, could yet spare Ten thousand men; and if they should destroy all them, yet it was not to be doubted, but our King would send as many every year from *Old England*, rather then they should share the Country; they answered proudly, That they should be ready for them, or to that effect, but told Mr. *Williams*, that he was a good man, and had been kinde to them formerly, and therefore they would not hurt him.

About the latter end of *March*, came advice from *New-York*, That the *Indians* in a bravado had released two English Captives, and sent them down thither to give Information of what they had seen, which was, That being carried with a Party three days Journey towards the North-East, from the place where King *Philip* lay (which was between thirty and forty English miles from *Albany*; He came up to an *Indian* Rendezvous made by a mighty *Sachem* near *Hosicke-River* towards *Canada*, where one of them told one and Twenty hundred men compleat, and the *Indians* themselves drawing out into three ranks, that he might view them the better) made him tell them over three times, who he said were generally well-armed with good fire-arms, and most of them young men, few so old as forty; And that amongst them there were about 500. of those with straws about their noses, commonly called *French-Indians*; That neither King *Philip*, nor that party, consisting of about four hundred, were then with them, and that the said *Philip*'s own men were not above one hundred; himself being very sickly, and having but little esteem or authority amongst them.

One of the said released prisoners declared further, that from that rendezvous he returned with the rest towards *Albany*, being afterwards given by the *North-Indians* to the *Mahicanders* or *River-Indians* ( who have been



always suspected to be too kinde to those bloody ones of the *North*;) And also affirms, that the said *North-Indians* at the said rendezvous in a vapouring manner declared, that their intent was first to destroy *Connecticot* this Spring, then *Boston* in the Harvest, and afterwards the *Dutch* ( meaning what the *Dutch* had here.)

About the same time also, there was much discourse and consultation about a project for giving these Northern *Indians* that thus infested and harassed *New-England*, a diversion, by engaging the *Mohucks* ( another sort of *Indians*, inhabiting towards *New-York* and formerly inveterate enemies to these ) against them on the other side ; and it was certainly reported, that the Governour of *New-York*, would upon request and reasonable proposals freely make use of his interest amongst that people ( which is very great ) for effecting so good a designe; Yea, the *Pequod Sachem* ( who always has continued freindly and faithful to the English, venturing his men on all occasions, who have done very good service ) seemed much to wonder, that we did not carry it on, affirming, that the said *Mohucks* were the only persons likely to put an end to the war; by hindring the Enemy from planting, and forcing them down upon us ; but this counsell ( for I know not what good reasons of some amongst us ) was not thought fit ( at least for the present ) to be so vigorously pursued as some expected : But to proceed with the Narrative.

On the second of *April*, Maj. *Savage*, Capt. *Mosely*, Capt. *William Turner* and Capt. *Whitpoll* with 300 men marched from *Marbleborough* to *Quoboge*, where they had ordered the *Connecticot* Forces to attend their coming, and accordingly the parties being joined, endeavoured to finde out the Enemy and give them battel ; But these Heathens being like wolves and other beasts of prey, that commonly do their mischiefs in the Night, or by stealth, durst not come forth out of the woods and *Swamps* where they lay skulking in small companies; being so light of foot, that they can run away when they list, and passe boggs, rocky mountains and thickets where we could by no means pursue them ; only now and then we met with some straglers before they were aware ; and one time marching towards *Northampton*, had a brisk dispute with a small party, who fell upon our rear, but we quickly repelled them, and killed about 20. in a hot pursuit after them, without the losse of one man on our side, and but one wounded.

About the same time Maj. *Palmer* having been scouring the *Narragansets* Country, brought in 30. of the Enemy, and 60. of *Nimicrofts* people, which were about 30. fighting men, who delivered up themselves to our protection ; we kept their wives and children safely as hostages, and made the men go abroad with our parties, who did us great service in clearing the woods ; likewise the *Pequods* and *Mohegins* ( who proved a good guard to *New London*, *Norwich*, and the Rivers mouth ) brought in 27. of the Enemy and much plunder.

*April* the 6. *John Winthrop* Esq. a member of the Royal Society, and Governour of *Connecticot* Colony, having like a faithfull patriot served his Country, dyed at *Boston* of a natural distemper after about 8. days sickness, and was there interred in his fathers Tomb, with an Universal lamentation, and all the Honours that our distresses and distractions would allow ;



allow; And though it be usually said, *Inter arma silent Musa*, yet could not all our martial confusions wholly strike our Musés dumb upon so worthy an occasion (enough to make our Countrey bathe it self in tears, as it hath lately done in blood) but they appeared in publique to pay a Funeral Tribute to his Honourable dust, in a no lesse ingenious then passionate and mournfull Elegy upon him, Printed here at *Boston*.

The next day the Governour intended to have marched out with about 300 *English* of his own Colony, and 50 *Cape-Indians*, and all things were in a readines accordingly, but not being supplied with any assistance from us, he wanted Soldiers to secure his own Towns if they should be attacked suddenly by the *Indians* (who lie in wait for such opportunities) during his absence, and therefore was forced to let fall his designe, and continue at home.

The 11. of *April* Cap. *Denison* with an 100. *English* Volunteers belonging to *Connecticut* Colony and as many *Indians*, of whom some were *Mohegins*, some *Pequods*, and some of *Ninnicrosts* men that had revolted from him; the said friendly *Indians* being commanded by the young *Sachem Unkus* whose Father (the only Christian *Sagamore*) hath during all this War continued faithful; Upon their March, ranging the *Narraganset* Countrey near *Potuxit*, they fell upon a Party of the Enemy, Commanded by that famous but very bloody and cruel *Sachem*, *Quononshot*, otherwise called *Myantonomy*, whom the *English* formerly presented with a rich Lac't Coat; they fought very obstinately a considerable time, but at last our men with very small losse obtained the victory, killed above 50 of the Enemy on the place, and took 40. more alive, and amongst the rest that insolent *Sachem Myantonomy* himself, together with another *Sachem*, and several other of his chief Counsellors and friends; The said *Myantonomy*s carriage was strangely proud and lofty after he was taken; being examined why he did foment that War which would certainly be the destruction of him and all the Heathen *Indians* in the country, &c. He would make no other reply to any Interrogatories, but this; That he was born a Prince, and if Princes came to speak with him he would answer, but none present being such, he thought himself obliged in honour to hold his tongue, and not hold discourse with such persons below his birth and quality; He told them, he wisht rather to die then to continue under confinement; that all he desired was not to be tortured, but presently put to death, which he requested might be done by young *Unkus* that aided us, as acknowledging him his fellow Prince, yet withall threatned, he had 2000. men would revenge his death severely; wherefore our Forces fearing an escape, put the stoutest men to the Sword, but preserved *Myantonomy* till they returned to *Stonington*, where our *Indian* friends and most of the *English* Soldiers, declaring to the Commanders their fear, that the *English* should upon conditions release him, and that then he would (though the *English* might have peace with him) be very pernicious to those *Indians* that now assisted us, the said *Indians* (on these considerations, and the mischiefs and murders he had done, during this war) permitted to put him to death; and that all might share in the glory of destroying so great a Prince, and come under the obligation of fidelity each to other, the *Pequods* shot him, the *Mohegins* cut off his head, and quartered his body, and the *Ninnicrosts* men made the fire, and burned his quarters; and as a token of their love and fidelity to the *English*, presented his head to the Council at *Hartford*.



About the same time we had information from an *Indian* spy taken by our Army, that the Enemy had a designe on the next day to fall upon the Garison, and some few houses that remained at *Marleborough*, to revenge the death of one of their eminent men that was slain when they were last there (his name being concealed): Upon which our Major Generall, who was sent to meet Major *Savage*, and accompany him and his Forces to *Boston*, commanded Capt. *Moseley* and another Captain with their Companies thither, to abide and expect the Enemy 24 hours, but they not coming in that time, our said Forces were called home and disbanded, to the dissatisfaction of some people who thereupon feared the like fatall consequences, that but a little before attended the like occasion. Nor were such their apprehensions vain, for within 4 days afterwards news arrived at *Boston*, that all the houses at the said Town of *Marleborough* (except the Garison) were destroyed.

April 20. Capt. *Wadsworth* of *Dorchester*, being designed with an 100. men to repair to *Marleborough*, to strengthen the Garison, and remove the goods, &c. there, did accordingly this Evening march with about 70 men from *Sudbury*, the rest of his men not appearing; The Enemy who were about a 1000 strong lay near his passage, but kept themselves undiscovered, and permitted him to passe them in the night, but in the morning assaulted and burned most of the Houses in *Sudbury* (save those that were ingarison'd:) Upon which the Town of *Concord* receiving the Alarm, 12 resolute young men hastened from thence to their Neighbours relief, but were way-laid, and 11. of them cut off; But by the time Capt. *Wadsworth* was come to *Marleborough*, the alarm and news of this disaster overtook him, and although he had marched all the day and night before, and his men much wearied, yet he hastned back again and was accompanied by Capt. *Brocklebank* Commander of the Garison at *Marleborough*, with what small number he durst spare out of his Garison, when they arrived within a mile and a half of *Sudbury*; The Enemy having hid themselves behind the hills, sent forth 2 or 3 to cross the March of our forces, and being seen, to counterfeit themselves affrighted, and fly, thereby to trapan our men into their ambuscade, which mischievous designe succeeded according to their wishes; for our men pursuing them, and being not above 80 in number, and those miserably tired as well with tedious marches as for want of sleep, were suddenly set upon, and on every side encompassed with the Enemy, being about a 1000. strong; yet not at all dismayed with their numbers, nor dismal shouts, and horrid yellings, ours made a most courageous resistance; and having gained the top of a hill, they from thence gallantly defended themselves with the loss of 5 men near 4 hours; The cowardly Savages disheartned with the sight of so many of their fellows slain in the first attackue, not daring to venture close upon them, yet (that we may not think these barbarians altogether unacquainted with stratagems, nor so silly as to neglect any advantages,) at last they set the woods on fire to the windward of our men, which by reason of the winde blowing very hard and the grals being exceeding dry, burnt with a terrible fierceness, and with the smoak and heat was like to choak them, so that being no longer able at once to resist the approaching fire, and the cruel enemy, they were forced to quit that advantageous post in disorder; which the *Indians* taking advantage of, came on upon them like so many tigers, and dulling their active swords with



with excessive numbers, obtained the dishonour of a victory, our two Captains, after incomparable proofs of their resolution and gallantry; being slain upon the place; together with most of their men; but those few that remained, escaped to a Mill, which they defended till night, when they were haply rescued by Capt. *Prentice*, who coming in the day hastily, though somewhat too late to the relief of Capt. *Wadsworth*, having not about Six Troopers that were able to keep way with him: fell into a pound, or place near *Sudbury Towns* end, where all passages were stoppt by the *Indians*; and had not Captain *Cowell* (who in his return from *Quoboge* had avoided the Common Rode providentially, at that instant come thither with about thirty Dragoons (who were forced to fight their way through) and two Files of men sent from a Garison to secure another passage, which the Enemy hastned to stop against Captain *Cowell*, both the said Captain *Prentice* and his men, and the remainder of the said Captain *Wadsworths* men in the Mill, had been all kill'd or taken alive: Nor did Captain *Cowell* lose above six or seven of his men in this Engagement; But so insolent were the *Indians* grown upon their first Success against Captain *Wadsworth*, that they sent us word, to provide store of good chear, for they intended to Dine with us upon the Election-Day.

But for preventing any Danger that might happen on that Occasion, the following Order was Printed and Published.

At a Council held at *Boston*, April 21. 1676.

FOR the Prevention of such Mischiefs as may be designed by the Common Enemy, and the Securing of the several Plantations upon the Day of Publike Election now drawing near;

It is Ordered, That the Committees of Militia in each Town, do take effectual Care that the Trained Soldiers be in Arms upon that Day, and keep Watch and Ward, with all diligence, under the Command of one Commission-Officer at least, or some other meet Person where no Commission-Officer is to be had; Which Commander so employed for that Day in every Town, is also strictly required to forbid and prevent all rudeness by Playing, Drinking, or otherwise; And for the better Execution of this Order, The Committees of Militia aforesaid shall take some meet course for the seasonable Publishing the same to their several Towns; That such of them as are Freemen, may (as many of them as may be) timely put in their Votes by Proxy; which for this extraordinary season is most advisable, and hereby Recommended to them to do; All Soldiers and Inhabitants being hereby enjoined and Commanded in all respects to yield Obedience accordingly.

By the Council, *Edward Rawson*, Secr.

D

April



*April 26.* Captain *Hinsman* having received Commission and Instru-  
 tion, did then march for Major *Wilberds* Funerall (who died in his bed  
 in peace, though God had honoured him with severall signal Victories  
 over our Enemys in war) to *Charles-Town*, and from thence to *Concord*,  
 the place of Rendezvous. From Mr. *Woodcocks* Garison we hear, that  
 himself and two of his Sons, and some other men being gone out to  
 labour in the field were about this time surpris'd, one of his Sons and  
 another man being killed, and himself and the other Son dangerously  
 (though as it pleas'd God, not mortally) wounded, so that there were  
 only five sound persons left to keep Garison, besides the old woman and  
 three daughters, and yet (through mercy) it has always held out.

*May* the First, Captain *Dennison* with his Volunteers and *Indians* fell  
 upon a Party of the Enemy, and killed Six and twenty of them, and  
 took fifty Captives; Also we had advice, that the *Peguods* and other  
 Friendly *Indians*, had carried many Prisoners to *New London*, that some  
 had voluntarily surrendred themselves to the Magistrates of *Connecticut*-  
*Colony*, and more came in from the *Sachem* of *Penny-cook*.

About a fortnight afterwards, the fore-mentioned Captain *Turner*, by  
 Trade a Taylor, but one that for his Valour has left behinde him an  
 Honourable Memory, hearing of the *Indians* being about Twenty miles a-  
 bove them at *Connecticut* Rivers, drew out a Party at *Hadly* and *Nor-*  
*thampton*, where there was a Garrison; and marching all night, came  
 upon them before day-break, they having no Centinels or Scouts abroad,  
 as thinking themselves secure, by reason of their remote distance from  
 any of our Plantations; ours taking this advantage of their negligence,  
 fell in amongst them, and killed severall hundreds of them upon the  
 place, they being out of any posture or order to make any formidable  
 resistance, though they were six times superiour to us in number; But  
 that which was almost as much, nay in some respect more considerable  
 then their lives, we there deströed all their Ammunition and Provisi-  
 on, which we think they can hardly be so soon and easily recruited  
 with, as possibly they may be with men: We likewise here demolisht  
 Two Forges they had to mend their Armes, took away all their mate-  
 rials and Tools, and drove many of them into the River, where they  
 were drowned, and threw two great Piggs of Lead of theirs, (intended  
 for making of bullets) into the said River: But this great successe was  
 not altogether without its alloy, as if Providence had designed to chec-  
 quer our joys and sorrows; and lest we should sacrifice to our own  
 Nets, and say, Our own Arms or prowesse hath done this, to permit  
 the Enemy presently after to take an advantage against us; For as our  
 men were returning to *Hadly* in a dangerous Passe, which they were  
 not sufficiently aware of, the skulking *Indians* (out of the Woods) killed,  
 at one Volley, the said Captain, and Eight and Thirty of his men, but  
 immediately after they had discharged, they fled.

In *June* Major *Talkot* slew and took captive Four and Twenty of the  
 Enemies in one Weeks time, and also killed the Old Queen of *Narra-*  
*ganset*, and an arch Villain of their Party, that had been with them at the  
 sacking of *Providence*, famously known by the Name of *Stone-wall* or  
*Stone-Layer John*, for that being an active ingenious Fellow, he had learnt the



the *Mafons Trade*, and was of great use to the *Indians* in building their Forts, &c. Likewise *Potucke* the Great *Indian* Counsellour (a man considering his Education, of a wonderfull subtilty) was brought Prisoner into *Rhode-Island*.

In *July* we had very considerable Forces abroad, who took and killed above 200. of the barbarous bloody *Indians*, and that cruell Infidel *Puncham* amongst the rest.

The *Squaw Sachem* King *Philips* Sister, who at first so much promoted this Warr, and was since by Treaty with *Ninnicrose Sachem* of the *Narragansets* to be delivered up, hath lately surrendred her self, and is come into the *Plimmouth Army*, having submitted to the mercy of Major *Bradford*, who with a small Party some time since separated himself from the rest of his *Narragansets*, pretending (when he found they could not prosper) that he disapproved of their doings, in breaking their Treaty with the English, hath likewise taken shelter under our Forces at *Stonington*, to secure his Life at present; For not only those of his men that continue in Rebellion still, but likewise those that formerly surrendred themselves to us, threaten to cut off his Head; the first pretending that by his treacherous Councils he drew them into this Warr, and then basely deserted them; and the second, charging him as a Traytor and Truce-breaker to the English; Thus abominable is Treachery and Violation of ones Faith even amongst the most barbarous and savage Infidels.

King *Philip* and some of these Northern *Indians* being wandred up towards *Albany*, the *Mohucks* marched out very strong, in a warlike posture upon them, putting them to flight, and pursuing them as far as *Hosfick-River*, which is about two days march from the East-side of *Hudsons-River* to the N.E. killing diverse, and bringing away some prisoners with great pride and triumph, which ill successe on that side where they did not expect any enemy, having lately endeavoured to make up the ancient animosities, did very much daunt and discourage the said Northern *Indians*, so that some hundreds came in and submitted themselves to the English at *Plimmouth-Colony*; and *Philip* himself is run skulking away into some *Swamp*, with not above ten men attending him; Nor doubt we shortly to have a good account given of that Prime Incendiary, there being severall of our Troops daily abroad in Quest of him.

It is Computed by most Judicious men, That the *Indians* that were killed, taken, sent away, and now of late come in by way of submission, cannot in all (Men, Women and Children) amount to fewer then Six Thousand, besides vast quantities of their Corn, Houses, Ammunition, and other Necessaries, without which they cannot long subsist, in Hostility taken and destroyed.

A True but Brief Account of our Losses sustained since this Cruel and Mischievous War began, take as follows:

In *Narraganset* not One House left standing.  
At *Warwick* but One.



At *Providence* not above Three.

At *Potuxit* none left.

Very Few at *Seaconicke*.

At *Spansey* two at most.

*Marlborough* wholly laid ashes, except two or three Houses.

*Granatham* and *Nashaway* all ruined but one house or two.

Many Houses burnt at *Springfield*, *Scituate*, *Lancaster*, *Brookefield*, and *Northampton*.

The greatest part of *Rehoboth* and *Taunton* destroyed.

Great spoil made at *Hadley*, *Hatfield* and *Chelmsford*.

*Deerfield* wholly, and *Westfield* much ruined.

At *Sudbury* many Houses burnt, and some at *Hingham*, *Weymouth*, and *Braintree*.

Besides particular Farms and Plantations, a great Number, not to be reckoned up, wholly laid waste, or very much damaged.

And as to Persons, it is generally thought, that of the *English* there hath been Lost in all (Men, Women and Children) above Eight Hundred since the War began; of whom many have been destroyed with exquisite Torments and most inhumane barbarities; the Heathen rarely giving Quarter to those that they take, but if they were Women, they first forced them to satisfy their filthy lusts, and then murdered them, either cutting off the head, ripping open the Belly, or skulping the head of skin and hair, and hanging them up as Trophies; wearing mens fingers as bracelets about their Necks, and stripes of their skins which they dresse for Belts: They knockt one Youth of the Head, and laying him for dead, they flead (or skulp'd) his head of skin and hair; After which the boy wonderfully revived, and is now recovered, only he hath nothing but the dry Skull, neither skin nor hair on his head; Nor have our Cattle escaped the Cruelty of these worse then brute and savage beasts; For what cattle they took they seldom killed outright; or if they did would eat but little of the flesh, but rather cut their bellies, and letting them go severall days, trailing their guts after them, putting out their eyes, or cutting off one leg, &c.

But to reckon up all their Cruelties, would be no lesse burthenfome to compassionate Christians ears, then too tedious for a Letter, which is already swelled too big; and therefore I think it now high time to conclude, with hearty thanks to Almighty God for our late successes against this bloody Enemy, whereby though not wholly freed from apprehensions of future dangers; yet we have grounds to hope, that their fury is much quast and abated, so that (if our sins obstruct not so great a blessing) we may shortly once again see peace and safety restored to our (lately disconsolate) habitations in this Wilderness; For which, as I doubt not of the concurrence of yours and all good Christians prayers, so I shall not fail to recommend you and yours to the same Almighty protection, and with my hearty respects presented, remain,

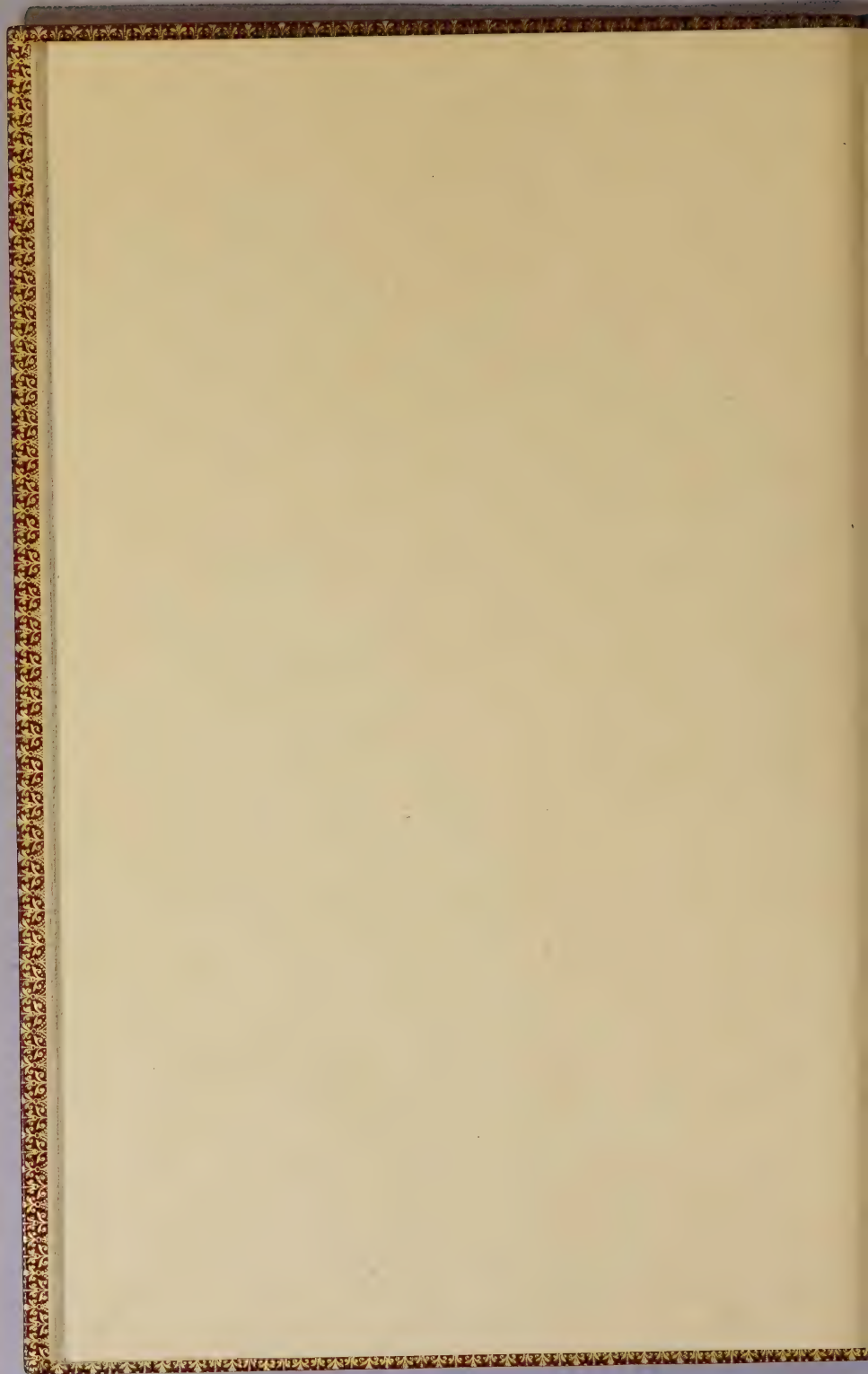
Your affectionate Friend and Servant,

N. S.

FINIS.







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